

TERMS.
Per annum, in advance, : : \$2 00
Six months, : : : : : 1 25
Three months, in advance, : : 50

TO CLUBS
Of 10 the Herald will be.....\$1 50 per copy
Of 20.....\$1 25
Of 30.....\$1 00
The money must always accompany the
names of Club subscribers.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One Square, ten lines or less, first insertion,.....\$2 25
Each subsequent insertion,.....\$1 00
One square three months,.....\$4 00
" six.....\$6 00
" twelve.....\$8 00
Half column, one insertion,.....\$3 00
Half " one year,.....\$20 00
One column, one insertion,.....\$5 00
One column, per annum,.....\$30 00
Transient Advertisers will be required to pay in
advance. When an advertisement is handed in the
number of times it is to be inserted must be stated, if
not stated it will remain in the paper until ordered
out, and charged accordingly.
Those who advertise for six months or one year
have the privilege of changing and renewing no
exceeding once in three weeks.
We hope that the above will be plain enough to be
understood by all—and that all who advertise will
act in accordance with our requirements. Instead of
trying to force us to lower our prices. The Foreman
of the Office has no time to spend in bargaining.
This is without respect to persons; we have no dispo-
sition to do work cheaper for a close customer than
for our liberal patrons, who are willing to let
Printers live.

CASH.
Since we have enlarged the BARDSTOWN
HERALD our expenses have been considerably
increased, we are therefore compelled to adopt the
CASH SYSTEM. Our object in doing this, is to
enable us to meet promptly the demands on us for
CASH for Paper, Ink, Labor, Office rent, &c. &c.
Could we collect as we go, it would be better for
us as well as for our customers. From those who
advertise yearly we expect payments quarterly.
For all transient Job Work and Advertising, the
money must be paid when the work is done—this
rule is without exception.

New Advertisements.
The most extraordinary discovery in
the World is the Great Arabian
Remedy for Man and Beast.

H. G. Farrell's
Celebrated Arabian Liniment.
THE beautiful and fertile region skirting
the desert of Arabia, abounds with rare
plants and odoriferous woods, whence are procured
these aromatic gums and balsams of which this
Liniment is composed, and by whose stimulating,
unctuous and penetrating properties it is,
when applied, diffused through the whole
nervous system, allaying the most intense pain in
a few minutes. Try it, when you will be con-
vinced that no preparation possesses in so high a
degree, its perfect anodyne qualities. Its
action is prompt and effective. It penetrates
the flesh to the bone, relaxes contracted cords,
restores use to limbs paralyzed for years,
and where the flesh has wasted away, leaving
nothing but skin and bone, excites a healthy
action, causing new flesh to grow out and fill up
the shrivelled parts. It restores the synovial
fluid or joint water, and is the reason why
it has been so successful in diseases of the joints.
In affections of the Spine, Liver, Lungs and
Kidneys, this great remedy stands before any
other ever produced. For ague and enlargement
of the spleen, it is a specific. For any
internal inflammation, you will find it gives great
relief. It has no equal in the world for Rheu-
matism—also, cramp, swelling, numbness, weak
joints, Spine and Chest, pains, wounds, chil-
blains, burns, scalds, bites of insects and
repellents, salt rheum, warts, corns, mange, and
indeed nearly all diseases which require an
external application, and many others, are
greatly benefited by it. It is used externally
with great success in gonorrhea or swollen testis,
Scrofula or King's Evil, Lacerated Corns, etc.,
and in all cases, it is as effective as in diseases of man. Will cure
any case of Sweeney in existence; also, Spavin,
Salivary, Ringbone, Blisters, Fistula, Farcy,
Poll Evil, Windgalls, Strains, Bruises, etc.

Look out for Counterfeits!
The public are cautioned against another
counterfeit, which has lately made its appear-
ance, called W. B. Farrell's Arabian Liniment
the most dangerous of all the counterfeits, be-
cause it has the name of the genuine, and
will buy it in good faith without the knowledge
that a counterfeit exists, and they will per-
haps only discover their error when the spurious
mixture has wrought its evil effects.
The genuine article is manufactured only by
H. G. Farrell, sole inventor and proprietor,
and wholesale druggist, No. 17 Main street,
Paris, Illinois, to whom all application for
Agencies must be addressed. Be sure you get
it with the letters H. G. before Farrell's, thus
H. G. FARRELL, all are counterfeits.

Sold by
Dr. D. H. COX,
Wholesale and Retail Agent,
Bardstown, Ky.
J. F. Senour, Elizabethtown, Ky.
Wilson & Burba, Hodgenville, Ky.
July 22,—ly

T. W. RILEY. F. B. MUIR
RILEY & MUIR,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Louisville, Ky.
Will practice Law in the various Courts held in
Louisville, the Court of Appeals, and in the Cir-
cuit Courts of Spencer, Nelson, Bullitt, Larue, Har-
din and Meade Counties.
Office on Jefferson, between 5th and 6th.
Where one or more may always be found to give
counsel on all business connected with them.
Jan 14, 1852.—tf

SAMUEL CARPENTER & SON
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Bardstown, Ky.
SAML. CARPENTER has resumed the prac-
tice of Law, and will, in partnership with S. A. L.
CARPENTER, Jr., practice in Nelson and the
surrounding counties and the Court of Appeals.
All business entrusted to their care promptly attend
ed to.
Jan. 14, 1852.

T. W. RILEY. F. B. MUIR. J. C. BAILEY.
RILEY, MUIR & BAILEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BARDSTOWN, KY.
Will practice Law in the Nelson Circuit and County
Courts. Office, the same formerly occupied by
Riley & Muir. They will give prompt and diligent
attention to all business connected with them.

Wheat.
WE wish to contract for a few hundred bush-
els of good merchantable Wheat
may 12th
BLINCOE & MURPHY.

Those who like Golden Syrup are re-
quested to come and try ours: they will
find a No. 1 article.
may 26
WILSON & NOURSE.

BLUE LICK WATER for sale by
J. F. L. WILSON & NOURSE.

THE BARDSTOWN HERALD.

JAMES D. NOURSE,
EDITOR.

Devoted to Politics, Literature, Science, Commerce and News.

ELLIS & NOURSE,
PROPRIETORS.

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BARDSTOWN, KY., THURSDAY, AUG. 5, 1852.

NO. 29.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5.
GEN. SCOTT AS A CIVILIAN.

Speech of John C. Spencer, at Albany, July 16

Retired as I have been for several years
from the active scenes of political strife,
I should not have appeared at this meeting,
had not a sense of duty to the distinguished
man whose nomination for the Presidency
you have met to ratify, constrained me to
accept the opportunity thus presented, of
doing justice to his character in a particu-
lar that has not been so well understood.
Of his unsurpassed military exploits,
I have nothing to say. The world is full
of his renown, his only competitor in that
field, the Duke of Wellington, has but an-
ticipated the judgement of history. I do
not undertake them, or their value to the
country; but others will speak of them,
and I wish to devote my share of your
time to another subject. I wish to meet
the objection that military men are not fit-
ted for the highest civil employments, and
that there is danger to our institutions in
elevating to the Chief Magistracy a man
whose life has been employed in giving
command, enforcing discipline and main-
taining obedience. Although it might be
an *estoppel*, as it is termed, to those who
make the objection, to remind them of their
support of Gen. Jackson,—the success
with which, as they maintain, he ad-
ministered the government for eight years;
and to remind them of their late candidate,
Gen. Cass, and of their present candidate,
Gen. Pierce, both of whom were distinctly
presented as having great military reputa-
tion, yet, as closing the mouth of an ad-
versary, is not conclusive to others or to
ourselves, I propose to examine this point
more at large.

The fitness of a military man for civil
employment, depends upon two circum-
stances; first, the natural constitution of
his mind and feelings; and second, whether
his military habits have been so mingled
and tempered by social and civil duties,
by extended and various intercourse with
his fellow-citizens, and by public employments
requiring the talents, learning and adroitness
of a statesman, as to have obliterated all
the stern and repugnant features of the
soldier.

As to the first, there is a man who has
ever seen Gen. Scott, who has not marked
the legible handwriting of a beneficent
Creator in his noble person and counte-
nance, beaming with philanthropy and in-
dividual kindness? Who ever heard from
him a rude remark of personal offense, or
even in his anger, an epithet unbecom-
ing a gentleman? His way and manners are
so gentle and kind, as to be almost femi-
nine, and I have heard foreigners express
their amazement that a man so enured to
scenes of blood and carnage, should be as
simple, as natural and as affectionate as a
child. Blucher and Hymann would prob-
ably disown him as a soldier of their mold.

And who does not know how this gentle-
ness and sympathy with his race have been
exhibited, constantly, daily, hourly, by
Gen. Scott, when in the field, in the
camp, on the march, or in the barracks?
The sick, the disabled, the wounded, the
dying, among the troops he has command-
ed, were ever the peculiar objects of his most
assiduous care. There is not a hamlet
in our country but contains living wit-
nesses of this remarkable trait, or witness
who have received and repeat the testi-
mony of their dead fathers and brothers.

Pardon me for alluding to a personal
instance, when, visiting a brother in 1814,
who had been shot at the battle of Nica-
gara, and who was dying within the British
lines. The recollection of the sympathy
and assistance of Gen. Scott, on that and
one other occasion still more trying, swells
my heart with emotions that would break
it, if they could not find utterance, when
speaking of the constitution of that man's
nature. Who has not heard of his unjus-
tifiable exposure of his own life among the
troops when the cholera swept them off
their feet by hundreds in the Black Hawk
War? Ask those who served under him
in the pestilential climate of Mexico,
whether he has a heart open as melting
charity to the sufferings of his fellow-men,
and a readiness and ability to relieve them,
equalled only by the affection of a brother.

No fellow citizens, the hardships and
habits of military life, instead of indur-
ating his heart, have but touched him with
a feeling of the infirmities of our race, and
have taught him the great duty of man in
initiating the example of his Savior.—
Such a man will bring into the administra-
tion of the Government neither reserve,
pride, arrogance, nor subordination.

The second circumstance which deter-
mines the qualification of a military man
for civil employment is, whether he has
already acquired the learning, experience,
and tact of a statesman. The military
life in this country, which has been blessed
with peace for at least sixty-five of
the nearly seventy years that have passed
since our independence was achieved, is
not like that of the European officer who
has spent his life in long and bloody wars,
or secluded in garrisons and forts. Gen.
Scott, probably more than any other of
our great generals, has from the nature of
his employment, maintained for the greater
part of his life an extended and vari-
ous intercourse with his fellow-citizens in
every part of our republic; and with men
of all trades, business and professions, he
has been in constant communion. The
frankness and republican simplicity of his
intercourse with men is the result of this
extended acquaintance with their habits,
views and feelings. Strip him of his
uniform and all other military trappings,
and a stranger would scarcely suspect him
of being a soldier. He is not a citizen of
the world, but he is emphatically a citizen

of the whole republic. He has resided in
every quarter of it—has cultivated the in-
tercourse of families and of domestic life,
so that wherever he has lived he is as
much, or more, loved as a neighbor than
admired as a soldier.

No military man in this country has
been called so often to the discharge of
civil duties of the greatest difficulty and
delicacy, and of the utmost importance,
and indeed few civilians have encountered
so many perplexing and sometimes re-
pugnant occasions of public service.

Justice to him, and duty to a reflecting
community, anxious to cast their votes
worthily, demands a brief synopsis of
some of these services.

In the year 1815, after the termination
of a war which placed him at the very
pinnacle of glory, he went to Europe, and
was employed there by President Madison
to ascertain the views of Great Britain re-
specting the Island of Cuba, in relation to
which there were some suspicious indica-
tions; and also to fathom the designs of the
European Courts respecting the Revolu-
tions in South America—a subject of great
importance to our Government and our
citizens, who were apprehensive of the es-
tablishment of monarchies in our neighbor-
hood. The ability with which he per-
formed these delicate duties was attested by
a particular letter of thanks written to him
by the then Secretary of State, Mr. Mon-
roe, by the special directions of President
Madison. In 1832, he was confidentially
employed by Gen. Jackson, to repair to
South Carolina, which openly threatened
forcible resistance and nullification of the
laws, and there maintain the authority of
the Government, and secure order and
peace, and the protection of the public
forts and property. Many of us remem-
ber the alarming indications of that period.
We were on the verge of a civil war.—
The great presence of mind, coolness, firm-
ness, and tact of Gen. Scott averred the
dire calamity. Among an infuriated
people he mingled, and by acts of kind-
ness, and words of peace and patriot-
ism, he accomplished what the sword
could not.

In 1838, our own frontier was in arms
against a neighboring province, and there
existed a phrenzy that threatened to bring
on a war with England. Gen. Scott was
despatched by President Van Buren to the
theatre of disorder; not so much to quell
it by force, for he had no army with him,
but to subdue it by his wisdom, his elo-
quence, and his firmness. These events
are so recent, that it is only necessary to
recall to your recollection the univer-
sal applause bestowed, without distinction
of party, upon the successful pacificator.
Day and night he traversed, through the
most intense cold, the frosty regions of the
North, from Detroit to Ogdensburg, and
harangued the misguided people, until they
abandoned their project. During these
scenes, he visited our own city, and at a
supper given him, by members of the Leg-
islature and our own most distinguished
citizens, the following toast was given and
rapturously drunk. As he was not then a
candidate for any office, it may be sup-
posed that the truth was spoken and ac-
knowledgeed by men of all parties there
assembled, and I beg leave to quote it, not
only as evidence of what we all then
thought, but of a fact of the greatest
weight in the estimation of his civil char-
acter.

"The SOLDIER, who has ever made the law
of the land his supreme rule of action, and
who, while he has always fulfilled its utmost re-
quirements, has never, in a single instance,
transcended its limits."

Fellow-citizens, can I offer praise be-
stowed on a military chieftain, who, with
his losses at his command ready to obey his
slightest order, never, no, never transcended
the limits of law? Of whom else can
this be said with truth? Can the military
habits of such a man alarm you with ap-
prehensions that he will forget that which
he always revered?

But I may not dwell on this. In the
midst of these extraordinary labors he was
summoned again by Mr. Van Buren to the
Cherokee country to effect the removal of
that unfortunate people across the Missis-
sippi. This, probably, was the severest
trial of his life. But he was bound to
obey the order of his Government, and he
doubtless felt he could do it in mercy.—
A great and semi-savage people were re-
moved from the graves of their fathers and
the hearthstones of their homes, without
one drop of blood being shed. The ad-
mirable self-command, prudence, forbear-
ance and tact of Gen. Scott, achieved that
which the bayonet would have failed to
accomplish without the destruction of one-
half the Cherokee race.

In the next year we find him again under
the order of Mr. Van Buren, on the North-
eastern frontier, pacifying the disturbances
respecting the boundary, and arresting the
hostilities, for which adverse troops were
actually encamped, burning with mutual
hatred and revenge. Again, by the diplo-
matic talents of the General, was the coun-
try saved from war.

The last opportunity for the exhibition
of his qualities as a statesman, was presented
after his conquest of Mexico. In the
midst of a hostile population, and the
most frightful disorders, he organized a
civil administration that gave peace and
protection to the inhabitants, and restored
order and responsibility. He devised and
established a system of finance, through
military contributions and expenditures,
which saved millions to the country. The
last article of this description was his plan
—so characteristic of his great soul—of a
military asylum for the disabled and worn-
out soldiers,—founded by the proceeds of
their own conquests, which he insisted be-
longed to them.

And now, fellow citizens, you have be-
fore you some of the evidences of Gen.
Scott's capacity for civil government.—

There are others, which from their nature
cannot be public. As commanding the
army, or divisions of it, and much at the
seat of Government, he was necessarily
often consulted by the Presidents and their
Cabinets. They became thoroughly
acquainted with his energy, his sagacity,
and his prudence. Madison, Monroe,
Jackson, Van Buren, and Polk, have given
testimony which may not be questioned
without impeaching them, of their estima-
tion of his qualities, by the employments
which I have enumerated.

The success which has invariably attend-
ed all his civil labors affords still stronger
testimony to his great ability. After this,
it looks like a farthing candle to illumine
a subject all glorious with light, to add
my individual evidence. But trivial as is
the authority, it may be satisfactory to
some who know me, to hear the results of
my own personal observations during a
period of great official intimacy. I am
ashamed to put my endorsement to Gen.
Scott's paper, but I certainly will not dis-
honor it. A more scrupulously honest,
honorable, and just man, never came in
contact with me. The instances and
proofs were constant, of daily and hourly
occurrence. Personal enemies he had,
although few, yet never in the administra-
tion of the affairs of the army could the
slightest indication of the influence of en-
mity or of favoritism be discovered in his
official conduct. To the contrary, instanc-
es have fallen under my own observation,
where preference was given to an officer
known to be inimical, over one known as
his most devoted friend.

Matters of the gravest importance, neces-
sarily become often the subjects of consid-
eration and discussion. On such occa-
sions I have been struck by the compre-
hensiveness and justness of his views; with
what fidelity he planted himself, as it were,
on an eminence and calmly surveyed the
whole horizon before him, discerning the
least indication of a cloud, and watching
the counter-currents, and estimating their
direction and force with sagacity which
could be acquired only by a long experi-
ence in public affairs, and a knowledge of
our own as well as European politics, de-
rived from profound study.

This, fellow-citizens, is my testimo-
ny; take it for what it is worth. I re-
joice at the opportunity of offering it,
as the discharge of a duty. It is at
least disinterested. My political life
is ended. I neither wish nor expect
ever to hold any office to which any
pecuniary compensation is attached.

Still, my friends, however qualified,
patriotic, and deserving, our candidates
may be; whatever the debt of gratitude
we owe them—it is impossible for na-
tional parties to be organized and main-
tained merely for the support of indi-
viduals. They must be based on prin-
ciples common to all who belong to
the party, and must have in view the
good of the whole country. Otherwise,
they become factions, of the most dan-
gerous character. Aware of this truth,
the two great political parties of the
country have recently, by their respect-
able Conventions, promulgated the senti-
ments of each. On two points of
great interest they have directly taken
issue.

One of them is presented by the
Democratic Convention:

Resolved, That the Constitution does not
entirely upon the General Government the
power to commence and carry on a general
system of internal improvements.

Mark the vagueness if not duplicity
of this resolution. The Convention
did not dare, in the face of the history
of the Government under all adminis-
trations—Jefferson's, Madison's and
Jackson's, as well as others—to deny
the power of the Government to carry
on some internal improvements. And
it did not dare to provoke the wrath of
the people by a sweeping declaration
against all such works. A middle
course was adopted, denying the author-
ity of the General Government to carry
on a general system of internal improve-
ments; as if the Constitution permitted
some, as might be indicated by caprice
or favoritism, but prohibited the regu-
lation and exercise of this important
power by general principles of equal
and common benefit to the whole coun-
try.

Every other subject of legislation is,
it is supposed to be, governed by a
general system; the imposition of duties,
appropriation of public services, the
establishment of post roads, consti-
tuting licenses, intercourse with foreign
nations, and with Indian tribes, pen-
sions—these and every other instance
of legislation by our own or any other
Government, are conducted upon a
general system, governed by general
principles. Is it not a subversion of
all theory of Government, to maintain
that internal improvements only are to
be made without reference to a general
system?

The declaration of the Whig Conven-
tion on this subject is as follows:

6. The Constitution vests in Con-
gress the power to open and repair har-
bors, and remove obstructions from
navigable rivers; and it is expedient
that Congress shall exercise that power
whenever such improvements are neces-
sary for the common defence, or for the
protection and facility of commerce
with foreign nations or among the
States; such improvements being, in
every instance, national and general in
their character.

Daily witnesses of the obstructions
of our noble river, which impede the
commerce of some dozen States, how
can any man among us sanction the
evasive, jesuitical declaration of the one
Convention, or fail heartily to applaud

the open, manly, explicit and constitu-
tional argument of the other?

As if, however, to give distinctness
and meaning to their resolution, the
Democratic Convention have nomi-
nated for the Presidency a gentleman,
who, during his service in Congress,
was distinguished more for his invec-
tigate hostility to all appropriations for
the improvement of harbors and rivers
than for any other political act. Even
the limited appropriations which the
majority of Democratic Congresses vot-
ed, and which Gen. Jackson sanctioned,
were opposed by Gen. Pierce. Is it
not amazing that a candidate with such
sentiments, who would be bound by his
convictions of duty to veto every bill
of that character, should be presented
for the suffrages of the men who recent-
ly at Chicago, either personally or by
their representatives, demanded the ex-
ercise of this power by Congress, as
one not only clearly given by the Con-
stitution, but as a duty imperatively
required by that instrument? The citi-
zen whose annual losses by the want of
harbors are counted by millions, and the
families who have been bereaved of fat-
her and brothers by the same cause, to-
gether with the multitude of traders,
merchants, forwarders and producers,
whose business is hampered and embar-
rased by the obstructions of our navi-
gable rivers, are emphatically called
upon to cast their votes at the ensuing
election with reference to the certainty
that the existing evils of which they
complain will be continued by General
Pierce.

On the subject of the protection of
our own industry, against the power of
foreign capital, the two Conventions
are also at issue. The Democratic
resolution assumes what all fact and all
history disprove, that such protection
fosters one branch of industry at the
expense of another, and cherishes the
interests of one portion of the country
to the injury of another. It is noto-
rious that in one wide spread coun-
try, with climate varying so as to be adapt-
ed to all the varieties of human produc-
tion, the interchange of the products
is calculated to promote the interests of
all. And it is equally known that no
country can flourish without a variety of
industrial pursuits; that agriculture is
connected with and dependent on man-
ufactures, and commerce upon both.—
But this is not the occasion to discuss
these matters. Suffice it to say, that
the Whig resolution presents the Ameri-
can doctrine, while the other is an
humile imitation of the English modern
theory.

Such are some of the issues which you
are called on to decide; for they are de-
cided by the election of your officers of
Government.

The Whig Platform presents you the
whole ground on which we claim to be
the Party of National Freedom, of pro-
gress, of security and of prosperity.—
Whatever of individual preferences or
wishes we have heretofore indulged,
the time for their further indulgence
has passed. It is to the glory of our
country and the honor of our party,
that there were so many distinguished
citizens among whom a choice might
be worthily made; and we may honestly
exult, that the selection of a standard
bearer by our delegates was the result
of free and independent judgment, and
not of a stern necessity to avoid dissen-
sion and open rupture.

We have no alternatives, but to aban-
don ingloriously the exercise of the birth
rights of freemen, or to vote for a sound
friend and supporter of the Constitution,
whose life has been devoted to his
country as a whole, rather than to any
particular section, and whose political
principles are entirely accord with the old
truths and sentiments of his party. For I
assume that no man who has any regard
for a single principle of the Whig party,
can be found to cast his vote for a candi-
date who personifies the very antipodes of
everything Whig.

IMMENSE GATHERING AT NIAGARA.—
A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Atlas*,
who was present at the great Whig
celebration at LUNDY'S LAKE, writes as
follows:

The grove was densely packed, and
thousands upon thousands could not get
within hearing distance of the speakers.
Tremendous shouting occasionally rent
the air, which, with the majestic tor-
rent, was emblematic of the tremendous
power with which the hero and con-
queror of many battles will sweep the coun-
try in November next. It cannot be as-
certained to any certainty, the number
of persons assembled at Niagara. Not
less than 120,000, we think, and some
go as far as to estimate it at 200,000.
During Monday and Tuesday the Ameri-
can and Canada shores were literally
lined from far below the Suspension
Bridge to some distance above the Falls.
Over the bridge to Goat Island, a contin-
uous stream of people were passing to
and fro. The Island was thronged, and
we learned from the gate keeper that
more persons had passed over it within
four days than in any one season previ-
ous.

Fuss and Feathers.—A couple of "col-
ored gemmen" were overheard discuss-
ing politics on Broadway this morning.
One says to the other, "What makes
'em call General Scott Ole Fuss and
Feathers?" "Why Lor', Sam, don't
you know? It's case he's fuss in war,
fuss in peace, and fuss in de hearts of
de country people."—N. Y. Mirror.

149
DOZ. EGGS just received and for
sale by
WILSON & NOURSE.

A STORY WITH SPICE IN IT.

We remember to have heard in "Yan-
kee Land" of a young man that had but
just entered into the silken bands of
matrimony. His wife, a most amiable
creature, had a mortal hatred of liquor;
and though Tom often indulged on the
sly with his convivial companions, he
took care always to be "right side up"
on going home. He would not have his
wife find him in such state for all the
gold in the universe; and yet he could
not sign the pledge of total abstinence,
from the fact of being the vice president
of a club of jolly fellows, all of whom
believed in grape juice. For at least
six months after his marriage, in the
presence of his "better half," he was as
"straight as a pin," and she had set it
down that a blessing in the shape of a
strictly sober husband had fortunately
fallen to her lot.

"Tom," one morning, said she, loving-
ly, "we have now been a wedded couple
half a year, and never once have I had
the slightest occasion to reproach you."
Of course Tom was delighted to hear
his dear little wife talk so encouraging-
ly, and express happiness at his behav-
iour; and he repeated assurances of his
determination always to be an attentive,
sober husband.

But in the ocean of life how little
we can foresee the breakers of tempta-
tion! Tom had to dine that very even-
ing with the "Owls" (the ornithological
title of his club,) and he felt in admi-
rable spirits, and his health was drunk
warmly and frequently after the re-
moval of the cloth; the consequence was
that by the time the company separated
he was in a happy state of elevation,
with a vivid notion of men, women, and
all things terrestrial.

"Hic-c-c, I r-r-really believe I'm
d-d-runk!" soliloquized Tom, posing
himself on his heels, with his arm clasp-
ed endearingly around a lamp-post.—
"W-w-hat the d-d-devil's to be done? Am
I d-d-reaming, or am I d-d-runk—which
is it? Will somebody tell me?"

A knot of wags passing at the mo-
ment, hearing his voice, roared in com-
bined tones—"You're drunk—beastly
drunk!"
"There, now, it's out, and no more
than I s-suspected," continued Tom,
mournfully, in a maudlin voice. "What
will Clara say, ugh? Curse that last
julep, I say—if it hadn't been for that
I'd have passed muster; but now she
can tell it by my eyes—I f-f-feel as if
I had a dozen pair of eyes; and as for
ton-tongues, I've got a score all wag-
gin' away for dear life!"

Tom here losing a proper and impor-
tant equilibrium, his heels suddenly
flew higher in the air than is necessary
for every-day cases of pedestrianism,
and, per consequence, he was the next
moment in a most ungracious position
in the gutter.

"Hic, hic, this is r-rich, I m-must
say." "Spose Clara should s-see me now
—'twas only to-day she p-p-raised my
in-in-tegrity. Tom, Tom, you're a b-b-
—yes you are, so don't deny it—you're
a b-beast!"
By dint of a series of vast efforts he
succeeded in gaining his feet, and pro-
ceeded towards home reeling, and talk-
ing to himself all the way. After mis-
taking the house next door, the door
front of which was the same, for his
own, he had an undecided search of at
least an hour for his latch key, which
he at length found in his boot, it hav-
ing slipped down his trouser leg through
a hole in his pocket.

Now in the hall, he leaned up against
the wall and undertook a cogitation. He
could sufficiently gather his senses to
remember the clock in his wife's room
was out of repair, and as she had retired,
she would not be able to tell the time
he had got in. That was a grand point
gained.

"I know what I'll do; I'll go to bed in
the dark, and then she won't notice my
eyes," ruminated Tom. "But hold on—
I'd like to forget it—she'll smell my
breath—how can I fix that?"

He puzzled for a few moments, and at
the end concluded to seek the kitchen,
and meddle slightly with the spice-box.
Down the stone stairs he went, and af-
ter putting his hand into half a dozen
various fluids, feeling into a row of
pans, jugs and dishes, at length he thrust
a handful of cloves, which he found
in his mouth as if they had been so
many sugar plums.

"T-t-they're d-d-devilish hot," spluttered
Tom, with his face all aglow; "but
they answer the purpose. How I wish
Bob Stiles was here to tell me whether
the brandy is sufficiently disguised."

Satisfied that the fragrance of the
cloves had out-doured the scent of the
"ardent," he mounted the stairs, and,
with the exception of a couple of small
stumbles, gained his chamber in safety.
Now he would have been happy had his
wife not been wide awake.

"Why, Thomas, how late you are,"
said she, "where's the candle?"
"Oh, never mind the candle," said he,
in as steady a tone as he could assume.
"It's not late."

"I should judge it was very late," said
she; "dear me, I must have that clock
fixed."
"Y-e-s, so we must," said Tom, with
miraculous deliberation, for one solita-
ry hiccup would have betrayed him.—
As to the clock's uncertain condition, it
was a phenomenon of good luck for him.
"Does it look like rain, dear?" kindly
inquired Clara.

Now, if Tom had been put on his oath
he could no more have answered
correctly, in regard to the ap-
pearance of the weather, than the
man in the moon, who is not addicted to

JOB PRINTING.

We have, since the expiration of the first volume
of the Herald, made several very necessary and
handsome additions to our JOB OFFICE, which
will enable us to get up our work in a style that can-
not fail to please.

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, CARDS,
BLANKS, BALL TICKETS, BILLS,
POSTERS, BILL-HEADS

THE HERALD

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY
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TO CLUBS
Of 10 the Herald will be \$1 50 per copy
Of 25 " " 3 75
Of 50 " " 6 00
The money must always accompany the names of Club subscribers.

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BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, CARDS, BLANKS, BALL TICKETS, BILLS, POSTERS, BILL-HEADS, &c., &c., will be printed on fine white or fancy paper, with Black, Blue, or Red Ink, on short notice. We are determined to use all means within our power to please those who favor us with their patronage.
GIVE US A CALL.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5.

We hope to see a very large meeting of the Whigs here next Monday, as well as such of our Democratic friends as are willing to hear the truth. The attraction will be great. Col. PRESTON, Whig elector for the State at large, has written us that he will certainly be here, and by letter from a friend at Louisville, we are assured that C. M. THURSTON, though not in good health, has authorized the writer to state that "nothing but death will prevent him" from being with us.

The Election last Monday resulted in the choice of Sylvester Johnson for Sheriff of Nelson county and Wm. McQuown, Sr., constable for the Western Bardstown; both by very large majorities. P. C. Slaughter, Esq., was elected Magistrate for the same district without any solicitation on his part and without opposition. It is true our esteemed fellow citizen Mr. Thomas H. Crozier was voted for early in the day, but as soon as he was apprized of it, he informed the officers of the election that he could not be a candidate.

DEATH OF MRS. HARDIN.—It is with deep regret that we announce the death of Mrs. ELIZABETH HARDIN, consort of Hon. BENJAMIN HARDIN. She died yesterday evening (Wednesday) about six o'clock, at her husband's residence in the suburbs of Bardstown, of congestive fever. We can bear testimony, from personal knowledge, to the many virtues of this venerable and estimable lady,—her kindness, her benevolence, her devotion to her family and friends, her cheerfulness and resignation, which even in the midst of adversity threw all around her the sunshine of her hopeful and happily constituted nature. In our boyhood her house was almost a home to us, and now that the recollections of that period are vividly awakened and the kind words are in our ears, that in those days we heard from lips that are now silent forever, and the deeds of self-denying benevolence we witnessed are fresh in our memory, it is not without a feeling of self-accusation, that we reflect upon the great but common error of allowing worldly passions, or any form of selfishness, to cover over for a time with its rubbish those fine ties and associations which are formed in the spring time of existence. May we venture, notwithstanding the estrangement, very much regretted on our part, which has grown out of differences in relation to public affairs, between her venerable and distinguished husband and ourselves, to express our deep and heartfelt sympathy with him and his family in this their great affliction.

We are happy to learn by the latest intelligence from Washington that there is little or no doubt of a satisfactory adjustment of the fishery dispute between the United States and Great Britain.

AUGUST ELECTION—1852.

FOR SHERIFF.		
Precincts.	Johnson.	Talbott.
No. 1, Bardstown,	130	33
" 2, Chaplain,	80	54
" 3, Bloomfield,	86	95
" 4, Fairfield,	106	35
" 5, Davis,	137	36
" 6, Boston,	85	54
" 7, New Haven,	185	52
" 8, Ballard's,	154	5
" 9, Bardstown,	175	41
	1137	405

Johnson's majority over Talbott 732.
The next session of the Bardstown Collegiate Institute will open on the First Monday in September next. Prices as formerly, \$5, \$12 and \$16 per session of five months. All pupils desiring to enter should be present at the commencement of the Term, as none will be received for less than a session. Tuition, and Boarding with the Teacher, including all incidental expenses, \$20 per session.
JOSHUA BLISS, Principal.
Aug. 5—4w

LOUISVILLE, August 3, 1852.
DEAR SIR:—Having been present, as a delegate from Louisville, at the celebration of the anniversary of the battle of Lundy's Lane at Niagara Falls on the 27th and 28th ult., I will proceed to relate to you such of the items as will probably interest your readers. We left here on Sunday the 29th, and arrived in Buffalo on the 27th, where I immediately took the cars for Niagara and arrived in due season to witness the proceedings. Between one and two o'clock the procession formed in the following order: Military, led by Gen. Whitney; State delegations; societies, and other bodies in citizens dress, too numerous to mention, all together forming the most imposing procession that ever was my good luck to witness. After marching 'round the village they proceeded to the grove where platforms were erected for the accommodation of speakers. The assemblage was addressed by orators from all parts of the Union, among whom was Gov. Hunt, of N. Y.; Ewing, of Ohio; Horace Greeley, of New York; Col. Davis, of Baltimore; Judge Jessup of Pennsylvania; Schouler, of Boston; Gen. Larimer, of Pittsburgh, and a host of others at night. Gov. Jones, alias Little Jimmy, of Tennessee, made a most enthusiastic and thrilling speech in which he made a most ludicrous comparison between the world-renowned Scott and that whale, (amongst minnows,) the Democratic nominee. Deafening cheers rent the air, drowning the roar of the Niagara, and causing the "unterrified" present to shake in their shoes.

Various scenes transpired during the day to attract attention. A procession formed of boys, with a banner, on which was painted a cent, with a stick of candy, and the motto: "We buy our own candy and go for Scott!" Many persons were robbed by pickpockets of various sums. A speech delivered by young Drew, of Frankfort, elicited general admiration from all who heard it. It was an effort of the happiest kind, and proved the speaker to be a young man of the finest genius and one who is "bound to win" if he will only go ahead.

On the 28th the military were reviewed by Gov. Hunt, before a large concourse of spectators. The military line was a large one, "Old Kentucky" being represented by the Cerro Gordo Guards, Capt. S. Goin, of Frankfort, who by their manly appearance created quite a sensation. Such enthusiasm as was evinced on the ground would not fail to bring the most laggard of the whigs back to their duty in next November.

There was at a moderate calculation 100,000 people present, and never were two rivals nearer equal than was Nature and enthusiasm on those grounds. The earth shaking with the shouts of thousands and the sublime thunder of the cataract mingled together in unison. An address, from John Bull to Brother Jonathan on the occasion of his visit to Lundy's Lane, in verse, was circulated through the multitude. It is quite pretty and appropriate, only John puts himself on too much of an equality, for he is not good enough to mix with Brother Jonathan, no how.

As we left on the 28th a man was stabbed in the bowels while in the act of picking another man's pocket. It was thought he would die, but I have not heard whether he did or not up to the time we left Buffalo.

On board the lake steamer Alabama our fare and accommodations were excellent, and to all persons who travel on Lake Erie I would advise them, if they seek comfort in sleeping and eating, to engage passage on some other vessel, any of which are superior to her.

From the Hartford (Conn.) Courant.
General Scott in Mexico.
We have been called upon to mention any event in the life of Winfield Scott which would indicate the possession of talents for the civil government of the United States. We cheerfully and confidently respond to this call, and from among the numerous examples of his fitness, we select the civil administration of General Scott in Mexico.

We pass over the great battles which were gained, extending from Vera Cruz to the capital, and we find him at the head of a conquering army in the city of Mexico. The enemy, instigated by the most intense hatred, were around him. He was far removed from supplies or reinforcements. He was at the head of a victorious army, ready at a word for plunder. Under these difficulties, he commenced the administration of the Mexican affairs, as their conqueror. Here, now, is a field for the exhibition of civil as well as military talents, for a triumph as great as that of the field. We know of no situation where all the elements of what constitute a real great man could be so completely called out. It was a place demanding prudence, firmness, moderation, forbearance, and magnanimity.—The conduct of Winfield Scott exhibited all these qualities of greatness.

As soon as his troops were settled in their quarters, and the internal police regulations of Mexico and the other conquered cities were arranged, General Scott turned his attention to the concerns of his new government. He made strict inquiries into the Mexican financial policy; prohibited the exportation of bars and ingots of the precious metal to keep up a sufficient circulating medium among the troops in the country; and collected, within a month after the capture of the city, all the memoirs and publications concerning the finances of the country, and the exportation of specie which he could find, and transmitted them to our Government for the basis of their operation. As early as December, he sent to Government a table of distances of the several cities from Mexico—the best routes to reach them—their trade, and the means of securing it, and if the country was to be permanently annexed, of rendering such commerce valuable to the United States. There is certainly here manifested some of the traits of the practical statesman.

On the 25th of December General Scott details to Government his plans for the management of the finances of the conquered country. His intention was, he says, not to meddle with the State or city revenues, lest the people should be too much excited against their conquerors, but to seize the revenues of the Federal Government wherever they could be found, more particularly the ordinary internal dues on the precious metals. In the same despatch he treats of the subject of the entire annexation of the country with statesmanlike views; but remarks that it is his duty only to offer such suggestions as his local knowledge would furnish him.

In the general orders alluded to in the above despatch of December 25th, we find that the internal taxes or dues referred to are direct taxes; duties on the production of gold and silver; melting and assaying dues; the tobacco rent; the rent of stamped paper; the rent of the manufacture of playing cards; and the rent of post offices. These revenues he demands. He then prohibits lotteries, and establishes post regulations and rules for levying import and export duties, making such changes in favor of the United States as were necessary.—The arrangements for the levying of these duties—the discrimination to be made—the mode of collecting the Mexican revenues—all indicate a mind of sound financial capacity and of the grasp of the statesman.

On this same subject we might allude to the skill manifested in laying the assessments on the different cities of the Republic for the maintenance of the American troops. Much judgment was needed here to equalize these assessments; to invent the best means of their collection, so as not to exasperate the conquered people or to rouse them into rebellion. The whole of this subject in all its details shows the great and comprehensive mind of the commander-in-chief.

Such is one of the proofs that can be given in favor of the statesmanship of Winfield Scott. The difficulties of a situation cannot be properly appreciated at the present time. Gen. Scott had an army to control, heated by success and full of contempt for the conquered enemy. His subordinate officers were, many of them, jealous of his fame, and envious of his rank. His own Government had been so desirous that the fame of his exploits should have rested on another's shoulders, that they thwarted his operations, neglected his army, and left him to the resources of his own genius. So manifest was that genius, and so reconciled were the enemy to his administration of their civil affairs, that, when he left the country, they offered him the Presidency of the republic, with a salary of a million and a quarter of dollars. Is there no proof of the statesmanship of Scott?

In contrast to this exalted picture, we have the fact that Franklin Pierce has been a practicing attorney for twenty years; that he has been in both Houses of Congress; that he voted against Internal Improvements; that he made a speech against granting a pension to the widow of Harrison; and that he made another against the removal of his own party from the emoluments of office!

Candid reader! Look at these two pictures, and decide for yourself where the statesmanship lies.

Singular Evidence

The editor of the *Lorain Argus* gives his editorial evidence to the following cure of his daughter:
Remarkable Spiritual Manifestation in Elyria.—We see by our exchange papers that the spiritual manifestations are increasing very fast all over the United States, and that many have of late carefully investigated, so far as investigation can penetrate the mysterious phenomena of what is generally termed "spiritual manifestations," and have

been convinced by demonstrations which they have been forced to admit could not have been produced by any human agency, and unaccountable in their nature. But the demonstration to which we now particularly allude, was made in our own family, to Lenora, a daughter, between 14 and 15 years of age, a medium. Three years ago she stepped on a common sewing needle which penetrated the heel, and almost instantly was out of sight, which has been the cause of great pain at different times since. About seven weeks ago her foot commenced swelling, and it became very painful; she has ever since (till last Thursday) been compelled, in order to move about the house, to hop on one foot, and she happen even to touch the affected foot to the floor she would drop as quick as though she had been knocked down with a club, so sensibly keen was the pain at the least touch. The foot was swollen to almost twice the size of the other, and to just bend either of the toes would cause great pain and suffering.

On Thursday last she retired to a room, and there being no one present but herself, she thought she would like to converse with the "spirits," something she had not done for a long time previous. The first "spirit" that answered her call was her grandfather's, whom she asked the following questions, and received the following answers.

Q. Can the needle in my foot be found without much difficulty and pain?
A. No.
Q. Am I to remain a cripple during the whole time allotted to me to remain upon this earth, and be obliged to hop about one foot, and suffer so much pain?
A. No.
Q. Will it be a long time before I will be enabled to walk on that foot?
A. No.
Q. Can I walk now?
A. Yes.

She immediately arose, stood upon one foot, the other hanging down, within about 4 inches of the floor, in which position it was, and had been for some time past, which caused us to fear that the cords in the leg had become contracted, and that she never would be enabled again to straighten it. But, when she stood up, you can easily imagine her surprise and astonishment when as she says, she felt a pressure encircle her ankle and in the twinkling of an eye, the foot was brought down in contact with the floor with such violence as to cause the floor to tremble, which very much startled her, at the time, and she called aloud, mother! mother! And then walked off as she usually did, with both feet. The swelling disappeared, and on the following day she put on the same sized shoe that she had been in the habit of wearing, and walked about the village making calls and conversing with those friends from whom she had been so long separated.

Candid reader! to observe that the above is no fancy, but we bear testimony to the fact.

NELSON COUNTY, SCT.

August Term, County Court, 1852.
It is Ordered that the several Justices of the Peace in this County hold their respective Courts, as follows, to-wit: In District

No. 1.—That D. S. Howell hold his Court on the Third Tuesday, in the months directed by law, and F. P. Coomes on the Fourth Monday in said months.
No. 2.—Ordered that John Byrne hold his Court on the Second Thursday, and E. E. Murphy on the Fourth Tuesday in the months designated by law.
No. 3.—Thos. H. Briggs on the Third Wednesday, and C. Y. Duncan on the Fourth Friday, in each month designated by law.
No. 4.—B. R. Clark on the Second Saturday, and A. J. Baird on the First Saturday in the months designated by law.
No. 5.—Jonathan Hibbs on the First Wednesday, and W. Samuels on the Third Saturday in the months designated by law.
No. 6.—James A. Hill on the Second Tuesday, and L. D. Farmer on the Third Thursday in the months designated by law.
No. 7.—Michael Spalding on the Third Friday, and John H. Humphrey on the Second Friday in the months designated by law.
No. 8.—J. A. Hagan on the Fourth Wednesday in the months designated by law.
No. 9.—A. E. Mason on the First Monday, and P. C. Slaughter on the Fourth Thursday in the months designated by law.

A copy test:
J. DAVIN ELLIOTT, C. N. C. C.
Bardstown, Aug. 5th, 1852.

Special Notices.

MASONIC.
Rowan Chapter No. 31, of Royal Arch Meets regularly on the 2nd Saturday in each month. Major Barbour Lodge No. 181, A. Y. M., meets regularly on the 2nd Monday (count court day) on the 4th Monday in each month.
Davall Lodge No. 99, A. Y. M., meets regularly on the 1st and 3rd Saturdays in each month. Transient brothers in good standing are respectfully invited to attend.
I. O. O. F.
Sisco Lodge No. 55 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows meets regularly every Wednesday Evening. Transient brothers in good standing are respectfully invited to attend.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE
Nelson Division No. 48 Sons of Temperance meet regularly every Saturday Evening. Transient brothers are invited to attend.

GOD-FISH.
GOD FISH for sale by
WILSON & NOURSE.
PRIME OLD JAVA COFFEE for sale by
15 COLLINGS & SUTHERLAND.

DIED.—On the 20th July, 1852, Wm. Henry Harrison Gilky, in the 12th year of his age.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER! IMPORTANT TO DYSPYPTICS.—DR. J. S. Houghton's Pepsin, The True Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice, prepared from RESSER, or the Fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron LIEBIG, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D. This is truly a wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation, and Debility, curing after Nature's own Method, by NATURE'S OWN AGENT, the Gastric Juice, Pamphlets, containing scientific evidences of its value, furnished by agents gratis. See notice among the medical advertisements.

Commercial.

BARDSOWN PRICE-CURRENT.
GROCERIES.—Sugar 64c. Coffee by the sack 104. Salt 30c per bushel.—Hauling, per barrel, 75c.
PROVISIONS.—Bacon Sides 94c.00.—Hams 84c. Shoulders 74c.75, from wagons—the stores charge a small advance on the above figures.
FLOUR, MEAL, &c.—Flour 3,75c.84 per barrel. Meal very scarce, 55 to 65c per bushel. Corn 40c. Oats 20c.22c.—Wheat 50c.60c.
MARKET STUFFS.—Butter 104c.5c.—Eggs 61c. Beef 44c. Chickens 1,25 a, 1,75 per doz.

Dr. D. DOUGHERTY,
SURGEON DENTIST,
OFFICE: At his residence on the South side of the Public Square, Bardstown, Ky.
We are selling Prunes at 20 per pound and Sardines at 45 cents.
WILSON & NOURSE.
FRESH Dried Citron and Tamarind for sale by
WILSON & NOURSE.

TEACHER WANTED.

THE town authorities of Bardstown have appointed the undersigned a committee to ascertain upon what terms a competent teacher can be permanently employed for a Common School at this place. Teacher to be qualified to give classical as well as English education. Any one desiring such a position and who can be properly recommended, will please address (post paid)
DAN'L S. SLAUGHTER,
R. LOAN WICKLIFFE,
J. WOOD WILSON,
Committee.

[Louisville Journal and Democrat copy twice, and charge this office.]
July 29, 1852.—2w

The most extraordinary discovery in the World is the Great Arabian Remedy for Man and Beast.

H. G. FARRELL'S
Celebrated Arabian Liniment.
THE beautiful and fertile region sitting in the desert of Arabia, abounds with rare plants and odorous woods, whence are procured those aromatic gums and balsams of which this Liniment is composed, and by whose stimulating, pungent and penetrating qualities, it, when applied, diffused through the whole nervous system, allaying the most intense pain in a few minutes. Try it, when you will be convinced that no preparation possesses in so high a degree, its prompt and effective qualities. It penetrates the flesh to the bone, relaxes contracted cords, restoring to limbs paralyzed for years, and where the flesh has wasted away, leaving nothing but skin and bone, excites a healthy action, causing new flesh to grow out and fill up the shriveled parts. It restores the synovial fluid or joint water, and this is the reason why it has been so successful in diseases of the joints. In affections of the Spine, Liver, Lungs and Kidneys, its great soothing qualities, when applied, produce a cure. For ague, cold or enlargement of the spleen, it is a specific. For any internal inflammation, you will find it gives great relief. It has no equal in the world for Rheumatism—also, cramp, swelling, numbness, weakness, Stye and Chest, pains, wounds, chilblains, burns, sore throat, bites of insects and reptiles, salt rheum, warts, corns, and, indeed nearly all diseases which require an external application, and many others, are greatly benefited by it. It is used externally with great success in colic or swollen neck, Stomach or King's Evil, Liver Complaint, nervous diseases, etc. For Horses or Cattle, it is as effectual as in diseases of man. With it, as a liniment, it is in existence; also, Sprain, Splint, Ringbone, Big-head, Fistula, Farcy, Poll Evil, Windgalls, Strains, Bruises, etc.

Look out for Counterfeits!
The public are cautioned against another counterfeit, which has lately made its appearance, called W. H. Farrell's Arabian Liniment, the most dangerous of all the counterfeits, because his having the name of Farrell, many will buy it in good faith without the knowledge that a counterfeit exists, and they will perpetrate their error upon the virtuous man who has wrought its evil effects.
The genuine article is manufactured only by H. G. Farrell, sole inventor and proprietor, and wholesale druggist, No. 17 Main street, Paris, Illinois, to whom all applications, Agents must be addressed. Be sure you get with the letters H. G. before Farrell's, thus H. G. FARRELL'S—and his signature on the wrapper, all are counterfeits.
Sold by
Dr. D. H. COX,
Wholesale and Retail Agent,
Bardstown, Ky.
J. F. Senour, Elizabethtown, Ky.
Wilson & Burba, Hodgenville, Ky.
July 23—1w

Dissolution of Copartnership.
THE Copartnership of the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to the firm either by note or account, are hereby notified that payment must be immediately made; and those having claims against the firm are requested to present them for payment.
Either party is authorized to settle the business of the firm.
COLLINGS & WELLS.

New Firm.
W. M. Sutherland, Jr., having purchased the interest of C. C. Wells in the firm of Collings and Wells, the business will be conducted at the old stand by the undersigned, where they hope to be able to supply the public with Groceries, at very low prices.
Call and see for yourselves.
COLLINGS & SUTHERLAND.
July 13, 1852.—1w

Wanted.
TWO hundred flat hooped Flour Barrels—also some half barrels of the same kind. may 19th
BLINCOE & MURPHY.

Mill Creek Mills.
OUR saw and grist mills are now completed and are ready for business. We solicit the patronage of the public and will endeavor to deserve it.
BLINCOE & MURPHY.

C. HUMMEL'S PREMIUM
SENSE OF COFFEE—One pound (15 cents) equal to 4 lbs. best Java Coffee. For sale by
Dr. D. H. COX,
Bardstown, July 15th, 1852.

THE RAT WAFER.
DR. D. H. COX has received Scott and More's Rat Wafer—a certain destroyer of Rats and Mice, which are warranted to drive all rats and mice from any premises, and will not leave them to die in their holes; and will not poison other animals or children. It has never been known to fail to exterminate rats and mice.
CERTIFICATES.—We the undersigned have used the above points about our premises, and take pleasure in saying, that it is all that is recommended to be, and that we are entirely free from these pests.
Lawrenceburg, Indiana, Leon Adler, L. S. Greengard, John Hornberger, James Griffith, Isaac F. Craft, A. C. Gibbs, Hamilton, Ohio, A. Mayhew, Jos. N. Penny, Isaac Mathis, Louisville, Ky.; J. A. Taylor, J. Johnson, Geo. Smith, G. W. Sloan, H. Giesk, S. Birch, W. E. Lane, Middletown, Ky.; Wm. Hutchinson, H. A. Kneaster, A. G. Watts, F. G. Brayman, Ferene & McGarvey, Dr. Bernis, M. Urton. For sale wholesale and retail.
Bardstown Ky., July 1852.

GRAYSON SPRINGS.
GRAYSON County, Kentucky
THE Proprietors of this celebrated watering place, would respectfully announce to the public, that they will open their establishment, and be prepared to receive company on the first day of June. Since the last season they have made many improvements, which add greatly to the beauty and attraction of the place. This water is peculiarly adapted to diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys; also, all female diseases, removing those obstructions so well calculated to undermine the health and shorten the life of that most lovely and interesting portion of our race. We may safely venture the assertion that this water has no superior in the Western Country.
The surrounding country is high, well watered, and remarkably healthy. No case of cholera has ever yet made its appearance at this place.
The Proprietors pledge themselves that their table shall be supplied with the best of the country affords, and on prices equal to the best of the country, and render their company pleasant and comfortable during their stay.
Messrs. Carter & Thomas will run a line of stages from Elizabethtown to the Springs every other day during the season.

Rates of Board.
Board per day, \$1 50
Do per week, 10 00
Do per month, 25 00
Children and servants half price.
Horses per day, 50
Do per week, 3 00
Do per month, 10 00
July 15th, 1852.—3t

TINWARE, STOVES, &c.

The undersigned, thankful for past favors, and respectfully call the attention of his friends and the public generally, who may need anything in his line of business, to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere; he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of the best and most approved
COOKING STOVES;
a full assortment of Tinware; is prepared for putting on Metallic Roof; House Gutters and Piping, and to do all kinds of Copper Work necessary for Distilleries; also any kind Sheet-Iron work at the shortest notice and on as reasonable terms as it can be done any where 26293m
W. F. M'GILL.

LIVERY STABLE.

BY
JNO. PAYNE & CO.,
ARCH STREET,
BARDSTOWN, KY.
THIS EXTENSIVE ESTABLISHMENT is now thoroughly furnished and ready for the accommodation of customers.
Our RIDING, BUGGY & HACK HORSES
ARE VERY SUPERIOR. WE HAVE
New Hacks, Buggies, and Harness,
and feel fully confident that we can satisfy the most fastidious. Those who wish to take Pleasure Rides, or Long Journeys, can be accommodated at
All hours on reasonable terms.
Persons desiring STAGES, HACKS &c., to attend Funeral Processions, can always be supplied.
Give us a call, and you will find that we have one of the most extensive Stables in the West.
JOHN PAYNE & CO.

Washington Circuit Court.
June Term, 1852.
James Reynolds, Adm'r,
vs.
James Reynolds's Heirs & Creditors. Equity.
BY Order of Court, this cause is referred to the Master Commissioner, notice is hereby given to all Creditors and parties interested to present and make proof of their claims against the estate of said Reynolds.
The Commissioner will commence his sittings at his office in Springfield, on the 5th day of August next, and continue from day to day until the 1st day of September next, for that purpose.
JOHN DYER,
Master Commissioner.
July 7th, 1852.—4w

SALT, SALT.

For Sale by
WILSON & NOURSE.

PERSONS having Cows, Horses, Hogs, &c., to sell, will be likely to receive some information, by calling at the Wholesale and Retail Grocery and Fresh Meat Store of
WILSON & NOURSE.

BLUE LICK WATER for sale by
WILSON & NOURSE.

Blandville, Ballard county, Ky., (in this suit purchasers,) about
SIX HUNDRED ACRES OF VERY SUPERIOR LAND,
situate in Ballard county, Ky., in township six, range two and three west.
Terms:—Bonds with approved security, payable in twelve months, bearing interest from date, having the force and effect of replen bonds, with a lien on the land till the purchase money is fully paid.
DAVID R. DUGAN, Com'r.
T. P. LINTHICUM, Attorney.
August 5, 1852.—7w.
[Louisville Journal to this office copy 7 times and send bill for this week for collection.]

JOHNSON HOUSE,

NEW HAVEN, KY.
FRANK JOHNSON, PROPRIETOR.
Respectfully announces to citizens of Nelson, Hardin, Larue and the adjoining counties, and the traveling community generally, that he has opened a Tavern at New Haven, in the large and commodious brick house formerly occupied by R. N. Long. The house has been thoroughly repaired, and his rooms fitted up with new and fashionable furniture, carpets, &c. His table will at all seasons be supplied with the best of the country affords. His stable is spacious, well supplied with provender, and attended by careful hostlers. His Bar is at all times filled with the very best of foreign and domestic liquors, and he will spare no pains or expense to render his guests comfortable. He feels assured that he can give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage
sep 4v
FRANK JOHNSON.

OWEN'S HOTEL.

[Late Franklin House.]
Corner Sixth and Main Sts., Louisville.
THE undersigned has taken the above House, which has been refitted and put in complete repair for the accommodation of visitors. It is pleasantly situated, and in a central part of the city convenient to business. From a long experience in the business and a strict attention to the comfort of his guests the proprietor hopes to obtain a liberal share of public patronage. His table will always be supplied with the best of the market affords, and his charges will be moderate.
W. R. OWEN.
sep 7 ly

WILSON'S HOTEL.

Main-Street, Hodgenville, Kentucky.
The undersigned having opened the above House, which has been newly furnished, is now prepared to accommodate all who may patronize him. He also has good Stables, and prompt Post-Office.
SAM. WILSON.

My Second Catalogue of Diseases.

—I beg leave to inform the afflicted that in the following diseases my practice is as brilliant and successful as in those already advertised, to-wit: Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Psoas Abscess, Gravel, Dropsy, Dropsy, Sick-Headache, Colic, Costiveness, Erysipelas, Hemorrhoids, (spitting of blood), Jaundice, Paralysis, Silicosis, Catarrh, Chronic Cough, Emotions of the Skin, Fistula, Polypus, Whitlow or Boar Felon, White Swelling, Hip Joint Disease, Hydrocephalus, Lock-Jaw, Strichus (hardening) of breasts in females, Morning Sickness, &c.
Among DISEASES OF CHILDREN, I would also particularly mention the following, viz: Stomachic, Spitting Concretions, Horns, Rickets (including Rane back), Scald Head, &c.
J. BARRY, M. D.

Hewitt's National Pains-Expeller Gallery.

LOUISVILLE, KY.
NEXT TO NORTHERN BANK, CORNER OF FIFTH AND MAIN, AND OPPOSITE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL OFFICE.
HEWITT'S old friends in Bardstown and vicinity will please call and see him when in Louisville, "the latch string is never pulled in by J. M. HEWITT, } Operators.
mar 10/52 1v.

DR. J. T. MELVANEY,

DETERMINED to remain permanently in Bardstown, renders his Professional services to the citizens of Bardstown and Nelson County, in the various branches of his Profession. He has taken the Office recently occupied by T. P. LINTHICUM, Esq., and next door to the rooms occupied by McElroy & McCown, immediately opposite to the Mansion House, where he may be found at all times during the business hours of the day, unless professionally absent.

PERSONS having Cows, Horses, Hogs, &c., to sell, will be likely to receive some information, by calling at the Wholesale and Retail Grocery and Fresh Meat Store of
WILSON & NOURSE.

BLUE LICK WATER for sale by
WILSON & NOURSE.

in its bounds, whose interests and affections should cluster around it, attempting to prove the degeneracy of the home of his childhood, I am forced to exclaim:

"He who can forget the source from whence he And the tree under whose shade he sprang, Glimpsed in the days of his youth, Is a stranger to the sweetest emotion Of the human soul."

He deprecates the use of ardent spirits, and who of a moral mind does not.—Temperance with him seems to be a mono-mania; but he should recollect that all things can be pursued too far, as it has been in his case, for it has betrayed him into wrongfully accusing innocent persons, even that sex which man should always venerate; but to them I would say—

"Fear not, Sweet innocence, thou stranger to offence, His feeble pen. He who your skies involves In frowns of darkness, ever smiles on thee With kind regard."

"JUSTICE."

BARSTOWS, KY.

First View of Jerusalem.

We were 2,000 feet above the Mediterranean, whose blue we could dimly see far to the west, through notches in the chain of hills. To the north, the mountains were gray, desolate and awful. Not a shrub or a tree relieved their frightful barrenness. An upland tract, covered with white volcanic rock, lay before us. We met peasants with asses, who looked, to my eyes, as if they had just left Jerusalem. Still forward we urged our horses, and reached a ruined garden, surrounded with hedges of cactus, over which I saw domes and walls in the distance. I drew a long breath and looked at Franco. He was jogging along without turning his head; he could not have been so indifferent if that was really the city. Presently we reached another slight rise in the rocky plain. He began to urge his panting horse, and at the same instant, we both lashed spirit into ours, dashed on at a broken gallop round the corner of an old wall on the top of the hill, and lo! the Holy City! Our Greek jerked both pistols from his holsters, and fired them into the air, as we reined up on the steep.

From the descriptions of travelers, I had expected to see in Jerusalem an ordinary modern Turkish town; but that before me, with its walls, fortresses and domes, was it not still the City of David? I saw the Jerusalem of the New Testament, as I had imagined it. Long lines of walls crowned with a notched parapet, and strengthened by towers; a few domes and spires above them; clusters of cypress here and there; this was all that was visible of the city. On either side the soil sloped down to the two deep valleys over which it hangs. On the east, the Mount of Olives, crowned with a chapel and mosque, rose high and steep, but directly over the city, the sight fell away upon the lofty mountains of Moab, beyond the Dead Sea. The scene was grand in its simplicity. The prominent colors were the purple of those distant mountains, and the hoary of the nearer hills. The walls were of the dull yellow weather-stained marble, and the only trees the dark cypress monocult olive. Since we arrived, I have looked down upon the city from the Mount of Olives, and up to it from the valley of Jehosaphat; but I can not restore the illusion of that first view.

We allowed our horses to walk slowly down the remaining half mile to the Jaffa gate. An Englishman, with a red silk shawl over his head, was sketching the city, while an Arab held an umbrella over him. Inside the gate we stumbled upon an Italian shop with an Italian sign, and after threading a number of intricate passages under dark archways, and being turned off from one hotel which was full of travelers, reached another, kept by a converted German Jew, where we found Dr. Robinson and Dr. Ely Smith, who both arrived yesterday. It sounds strange to talk of a hotel in Jerusalem, but the world is progressing, and there are already three. Mr. Smith, the American consul for Syria, arrived last evening, with his family. I leave to-morrow for Jericho, the Jordan and the Dead Sea, and shall have more to say of Jerusalem on my return.—*Bayard Taylor's Letters.*

What Democrats said and thought of General Scott years ago.

GEN. SCOTT.—We publish with great pleasure, the following just and noble tribute to Gen. Scott, from one who knows him well.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

"The manner in which this gallant officer has acquitted himself, within the last year upon our Canada frontier, and lately among the Cherokees, has excited the universal admiration and gratitude of the whole nation. Owing to his great popularity at the North—his thorough knowledge of the laws of his own country, as well as those which govern nations, united to his discretion—his great tact and experience, he has saved his country from a ruinous war with Great Britain. And by his masterly skill and energy among the Cherokees united to his noble generosity and humanity, he has not only effected what every body supposed could not be done, without the most heart-rending scenes of butchery and bloodshed, but he has effected it by obtaining the esteem and confidence of the poor Cherokees themselves. They look upon him as a BENEFICENT and FRIEND, and one who has saved them from entire destruction.

All the Cherokees were collected for emigration, without bloodshed or violence; and all would have been on their way to the West, before the middle of July, had not humanity induced General Scott to stop the movement, until the first of September. Three thousand

had been sent off in the first half of June by the Superintendent, before the General took upon himself the responsibility of stopping the emigration from feelings that must do everlasting honor to his heart.

"In the early part of January last, the President asked Congress for enlarged powers to enable him to maintain our neutral obligations to England; that is, to tranquillize the Canada frontier. Before the bill passed Congress, Gen. Scott had finished the work, and had effected all its objects. These too he effected by flying from one end of the frontier to the other, in the dead of winter, and during the severest and coldest period of it.

"He returns to Washington, and is immediately ordered to the Cherokee nation to take charge of the very difficult and hazardous task to his own fame of removing those savages from their native land.

Some of his best friends regretted, most sincerely, that he had been ordered to this service; knowing the disposition of the world to cavil and complain without cause, they had great apprehensions that he would lose a portion of the popularity which he acquired by his distinguished success on the Canada frontier. But behold the manner in which this last work has been performed! There is so much of noble generosity of character about Scott, independent of his skill and bravery as a soldier, that his life has really been one of romantic beauty and interest. You recollect his conduct on his way to take command of the army, engaged in the Black Hawk war. The corps he had with him were all stricken down with the cholera, before he joined General Atkinson. What was his conduct?—Did he leave them to their fate, and fly to the army of the gallant and accomplished Atkinson, his warm personal friend, in order to snatch from him the laurels for which he had toiled so long, and which he was, just then on the point of winning? No; he clung to his sick soldiers, dyed around him with the dreadful pestilence, and exerted himself, day and night, to save them from the grave—to the imminent hazard of his own life. He could have taken command of the army—it was his right. But, behold his magnanimity! In this scene of Gen. Scott's life, he shines more brilliantly than in the most glorious battles he ever fought, not excepting his elegant battle of Chippewa, as it has been called, where two perfectly disciplined armies met upon a plain in open day, on the 5th of July, 1814, and under a bright summer's sun, took a fair field fight, aided by all the discipline and skill that the science of war could give them. Scott whipped the enemy off of the field fairly, although his army was inferior in numbers. Nor will I except the bloody battle of Niagara, in which he had three horses killed under him, and where he was most dreadfully wounded himself, after having made several charges upon the enemy, which for courage and desperation the British officers themselves acknowledged, never were surpassed."

This article, together with the comments of the editor of the Enquirer, may be found published in *Niles' Register*, vol. 55, page 101.

LILY-BELL.

BY MRS. R. S. NICHOLS.

Where the boughs with young buds laden,
Lean above the murmuring rills,
Dwells a laughing, star-eyed maiden,
In the shadow of the hills—
And we call her, (sweet to tell),
Little Lily-bell!

Three bright summers she has gladdened
Hearts, that strangers were to mirth,
Gilding all that grief has saddened,
As a sun beam glides the earth—
Breaking sorrow's wintry spell—
Radiant Lily-bell!

Shy her eyes, but full of sweetness,
As you meet her upward look,
And her step has all the fleetness
Of the Hart that haunts the brook—
Grace and beauty know her well—
Lovely Lily-bell!

Ever ready for caresses,
With her twisting, dimpled arms,
While her silver light brown tresses,
Drooping forward veil her charms—
Loving joys her bosom swell—
Dearest Lily-bell!

When e'er her purple glances stealing
O'er the blue and dreamy sky,
Then this little angel kneeling,
Lifts to heaven her holy eyes—
"Father! bless and keep us well,"—
Prays sweet Lily-bell!

O'er the dark and chilling water,
Truant thought flies back to thee:
Little fairy! darling daughter!
Loved and prized so tenderly—
All good angels with thee dwell
For ever, Lily-bell!

St. Louis, April, 1852.

WANTED.

GINSENG, Bees wax, Bacon, Lard, Flaxseed, for which we will pay the highest market price in cash or groceries.

J. W. COLLINGS & SUTHERLAND.

Notice.

WE are now fully prepared at the Shop formerly occupied by John C. And, to execute all orders for Blacksmithing on the shortest notice. We have on hand Wagons and Ploughs which we will sell very cheap. Our prices for work shall be low.

TALBOT & AUD.

Barstons, July 13th, 1852.—2m

THE GREAT BRITISH QUARTERLIES

AND BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

Important Reduction in the Rates of Postage

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,

No. 54 GOLD STREET, NEW YORK.

CONTINUE to publish the following British Periodicals, viz:

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW [Continued]

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, [Which]

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, [From Chas.]

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, [Liberal.]

AND BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE

These Reprints have now been in successful operation in this country for TWENTY YEARS, and their circulation is constantly on the increase notwithstanding the competition of a similar class and from numerous Eclectic and Magazine made up of selections from foreign periodicals. This fact shows clearly the high estimation in which they are held by the intelligent reading public, and affords a guarantee that they are established on a firm basis, and will be continued without interruption.

Although these works are distinguished by the shades above indicated, yet they are united in their contents devoted to political subjects. It is their literary character which gives them their chief value, and in that they stand confessedly far above all other journals of their class. Blackwood's still remains the most valuable of the periodicals of a similar class, and its serial works of Bulwer and other literary notables, written for that magazine, and first appearing in its columns both in Great Britain and in the United States. Such works as "The Caxtons" and "My New Novel," (both by Bulwer), "My Penitential Medal," "The Green Hand," and other serials of which numerous rival editions have been published, and which in this country have to be reprinted by those publishers from the pages of Blackwood after it has been issued by Messrs. Scott & Co., so that Subscribers to the Reprint of that Magazine may enjoy the benefit of the earliest reading of these fascinating tales.

TERMS:

For any one of the four Reviews . . . \$3.00
For any three . . . 7.00
For all four . . . 10.00
For Blackwood's Magazine . . . 3.00
For Blackwood and three Reviews . . . 9.00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews . . . 10.00
Payment to be made in advance.
Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

Clubbings.

Discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: 4 copies of Blackwood or of one Review will be sent to one address for \$24; 4 copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for \$30; and so on.

REDUCED POSTAGE.

The postage on these Periodicals sent by the late law been reduced on an average about forty per cent.

For Blackwood's Magazine.

Any distance not exceeding 500 miles, 9 cts. per copy

Over 500 and not exceeding 1000 " 12 "

Over 1000 and not exceeding 2000 " 27 "

For a Review.

Any distance not exceeding 500 miles, 4 cts. per copy

Over 500 and not exceeding 1000 " 8 "

Over 1000 and not exceeding 2000 " 12 "

At these rates an objection should be made, as heretofore, to receiving the works by mail, and thus ensuring their speedy, safe, and regular delivery.

Remittances and communications should be sent to the publishers, not to the Post Office.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,

79 Fulton Street, New York.

N. B.—L. S. & Co. have recently published, and have now for sale, the "FARMER'S GUIDE," by Henry Stephens of Edinburgh, and Prof. Norton of Yale College, New Haven complete in 2 vols., royal octavo, containing 1000 pages, 14 steel and 600 wood engravings. Price, in cloth binding, \$5; in paper covers, for the mail, \$3.

WONDERFUL PROOF!

Dr. Blackwell's

Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla and

Iris Versicolor.

IN this age of humbuggery, it behooves every one to guard with a suspicious eye in the interests of individuals and cliques. And even then the dazzling splendor of outward show insinuates itself into the favor of many, and they become willing dupes to unwholesome ends. It is in no way to be wondered at, therefore, that in this age of humbuggery, the attention of rational and intelligent beings, even to the delectation of their supreme intelligence. And feeling an interest in their own, and the welfare of the community, and in the further extension of that which is useful, we would recommend to their serious consideration

Dr. Blackwell's Compound Syrup of

Sarsaparilla and Iris Versicolor,

and request the same investigation, by way of trial, that has been extended to other objects of less importance. He asserts its superiority to any similar compound ever yet introduced, and defines the points to which it is equal.

The cure of the following Diseases: Scrofula, or Kings Evil, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Febrile Diseases, Eruptions of the Skin, Scalded Glands, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood.

In testimony of the eminent virtue of this Compound we submit a certificate from a reliable citizen with the opinion of an excellent physician:

LOUISVILLE, JUNE 3, 1852.

Dr. Blackwell—Dear Sir: I wish through this medium to inform you of the success of your Sarsaparilla upon my little daughter.

She is now eight years of age. From her infancy she has been troubled with a breaking out over her body, resembling Scrofula. At times her arms and legs were covered over with large running sores. Towards the close of last winter she grew so much worse than she had been before, that I became alarmed, and was about making application to a Physician when I accidentally heard of your Sarsaparilla as being a GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD. I immediately procured a bottle and commenced its use.

Before the first was used up I could see a marked change for the better. Continued its use until the third bottle was taken, when an entire cure was effected. I am now happy to say she enjoys better health than she ever did before. In justice to you I must say I consider your Sarsaparilla one of the best medicines now in use for purifying the blood, and curing all diseases arising from its impurity. With this, please accept my most sincere thanks and well wishes.

J. A. DOUGHERTY.

Here is the opinion of a Physician of the city, whose statement cannot be called in question:

Dr. I. P. Blackwell—Sir: In reply to your letter I will state, that I have examined your receipt for your Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla and Iris Versicolor, and consider it an excellent ALTERNATIVE Compound.

Respectfully, J. M. BUCKLEY, M. D.

Prepared and for sale wholesale and retail by FAUGIN & BLACKWELL, Louisville, Ala by DR. D. H. COX.

July 15

Notice.

All Persons indebted to the estate of James Allen, dec'd., are requested to make payment; and those having claims against said estate are requested to exhibit them, properly authenticated for settlement.

J. M. BUCKLEY, Adm'r.

P. S.—The papers are in the hands of Henry Gore, who will be prepared at all times to settle any business pertaining to said estate.

June 16—23-3t

MRS. E. B. SLACK.

HAVING purchased the copyright of Fowler's Improved Model of Dress-Making, for Barstons and Nelson County, is prepared to cut and make Dresses on the same plan of the above named improved model in the neatest and most fashionable style and on reasonable terms. It only requires about a minute to take a lady's measure after which the dress can be made with the certainty of getting a beautifully fitting garment without the trouble of the old plan of "basting and fitting."

Boys (under 14 years of age) can have Jack et cut and made—warranted to fit.

Leaves are requested to call at her residence on Broadway between First and Second, and examine her style of Dress-Cutting and Making. By strict attention to business she hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

June 9-6m.

TO FARMERS.

WE have a few Patent Horse Hay Rakes. Those who want this convenient and labor saving machine will please call and examine.

July 15 WILSON & NOUSRE.

Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to Wilson, Nourse & Co., are informed that payment must be made without delay.

The Notes and Accounts may be found at present at WILSON & NOUSRE'S

July 8 Grocery Store.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,

PHILADELPHIA.

The Philadelphia City Item, speaking of the Washington House, describes it as the "Home House of Philadelphia—a perfect hotel, clean, quiet, rich in all its appointments, cool in summer, servants neat, every ready and polite, and its proprietor (A. F. GLASS Esq.) a model host—liberal, courteous and enterprising—the company found at the Washington House the cream of the best society in the country."

april 17

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Barstons, for the quarter ending June 30, 1852.

Thomas And 2

J. A. Blackwell 2

P. W. Barclay 2

S. A. Baldwin

Simon Bean

Susan M. Boon

June Croon

W. C. Colwell 2

Henry J. Cooper

Miss Sue E. C. Cooper

Andrew Dorian

W. F. Davidson

Willoughby Dugan 2

J. H. Elder

Miss Mag Eastham

J. Randall Finley 3

J. T. Gallagher

Thos Graves

A. G. Giddell

John Garza

Miss Mary Gaines

Miss R. Hoskins

Miss A. Hagan

W. S. Hart

Miss P. Henshaw

Luther Hall

Joseph Hardy

Mr. Hodgins

Miss E. Hills

Wm. Hall

Richard M. Johnson

Miss M. E. Knott

Hannah Laws

Miss Elizabeth Linnell

Miss "Leonora"

Wm. Mills

Mrs. Ann Miles

Miss Elizabeth Mills

Miss Susan E. Miller

Miss M. A. Miller

N. W. Maddux

Miss M. Montgomery

G. S. Miller

Moses P. Newheir

O'Brien America miss

Prague J. G.

Prayer M. G. miss

Paul M. G. miss

Pat M. G. miss

Prather M. G. miss

Riley Mary Jane

Roberts W. V. miss

Rubin E. V. miss

Stephens L. W. miss

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Hotels, &c.

JOHNSON HOUSE,

NEW HAVEN, KY.

FRANK JOHNSON, PROPRIETOR.

Respectfully announces to